

CARRANZA'S STAND MAY FORCE BREAK, WASHINGTON FEARS

Wilson's Note, Ready for Despatch To-Day, Sharp Rebuke to the First Chief.

U. S. TROOPS WILL STAY.

Flat Refusal to Withdraw Them—Foreign Envoys Oppose Intervention.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—America's answer to First Chief Carranza's demand for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico possibly will go forward to-day, and with its pointblank refusal to accede. Administration officials, "expecting the hit to blow off any minute," will bend their efforts toward preventing further Mexican raids into the United States and to preparing for armed intervention in the southern republic if it can no longer be avoided.

There are numerous signs that intervention may be made necessary and that it might come at any moment. So great is the fear among foreign and South American nations of such a step that the British and Brazilian Ambassadors already have been in conference with Secretary Lansing to protest against it, while the Ministers of Costa Rica and Honduras have made similar representations.

Ambassador Spring-Rice's protest, for Britain, is probably based on Britain's fear that her oil concessions in Mexico may be cancelled and her oil-burning war fleet crippled if American troops take over the entire southern republic. The South and Central American protests seem to be based on a distrust of the intentions of the United States.

However, Carranza's attitude may compel the President to intervene. Here are some of the developments which force Administration officials to the unwelcome belief that intervention will be necessary:

Yesterday morning's Mexican raid into Texas, near San Ignacio, forty miles southeast of Laredo, in which three American cavalrymen were killed and six wound-

ed, was led by commissioned officers of the Carranza army. One of the eight dead Mexicans was identified by papers on his body as Cruz Ruiz, a Major in Carranza's forces.

Gen. Alfredo Ricourt, Carranza's Commandant at Matamoros, Mexico, has notified American Consul Johnson there that 1,000 Carranza soldiers are just south of San Ignacio, and that should a third American punitive expedition cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of the bandits a clash between the Americans and Carranzistas may follow immediately.

A despatch from El Paso says Gen. Gabriel Gaviro, late Carranza Commandant at Juarez, Mexico, was shot to death by a firing squad yesterday morning in the Mexican penitentiary in Mexico City on a charge of treason, because he conferred with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing at Casas Grandes regarding co-operation between the Americans and Carranzistas. Immediately following the conference Gen. Gaviro was ordered to Mexico City to give an explanation, and Gen. Jacinto Trevino, his immediate superior, repudiated the agreement.

Secretary Lansing's draft of the reply to Carranza has been completed and handed to President Wilson with the report of the latest border raid of the Mexicans. It is known to contain a most vigorously worded refusal to withdraw American troops, and to warn Carranza that his refusal to co-operate with the American soldiers has endangered the peace of the two countries.

While it will contain a lengthy statement of America's intentions, it will also contain a strongly worded repudiation of Carranza's insulting suggestion that politics was playing a part in the American attitude.

TROOPERS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY MEXICANS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following list of home addresses of the troopers killed and wounded in the fight with Mexicans at San Ignacio yesterday was given out by the War Department to-day:

Killed—C. E. Flowers, No. 916 South Forest Avenue, Armourdale, Kan.; E. Katonah, No. 2579 Eighth Avenue, New York City; James Minahan, No. 938 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, O.

Wounded—James E. Ranch, Hereford, Pa.; Thomas H. Ewing, Chelsea, Mich.; William Oberlies, Bayonne, N. J.; Elmer W. Minnette, Forest Park, Ill.; Tony Havina, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harry Matloff, New York City.

BRITAIN IS IN ACCORD WITH U. S. ON MAILS

Only Difference Is an Application of Principle, Says Foreign Office Official.

LONDON, June 16.—The governments of Great Britain and France are practically agreed with the United States in the principle involved in mail seizures, differing only on views of a satisfactory application of this principle, said Under Secretary Debonen of the Foreign Office in a statement issued to-day.

The British Government, he said, is endeavoring to meet the practical needs of the situation in a business-like way and as to prevent the seizures from becoming a hardship on neutrals.

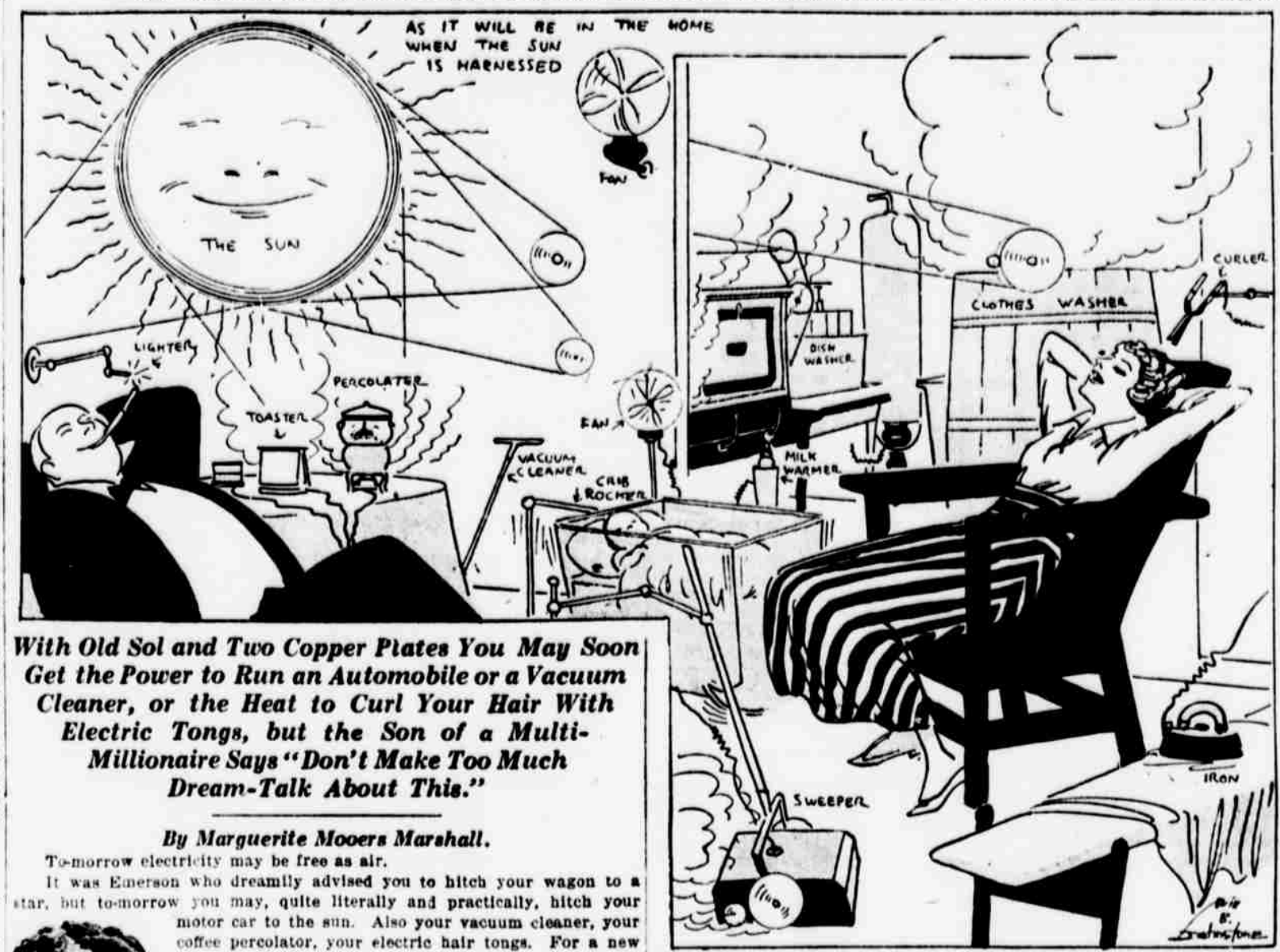
COL. MURTON F. SMITH DEAD.

Commandant of Cadets at West Point Sick Only Short Time.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16.—Lieut. Col. Murton F. Smith, U. S. A., commandant of cadets at the United States military academy, died at his quarters here to-day after a brief illness. He was born in Colorado on July 30, 1872, and was appointed a cadet to the military academy on June 17, 1891, graduating with the class of 1895. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Twentieth Infantry June 12, 1895, a First Lieutenant in the same regiment on July 1, 1898, and captain on Feb. 18, 1901. Col. Smith had been commandant of cadets at the academy since June 2, 1914. By virtue of that appointment he acquired a rank of Lieutenant Colonel during his incumbency of the office.

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When Young Mr. Case Harnesses the Sun



With Old Sol and Two Copper Plates You May Soon Get the Power to Run an Automobile or a Vacuum Cleaner, or the Heat to Curl Your Hair With Electric Tong, but the Son of a Multi-Millionaire Says "Don't Make Too Much Dream-Talk About This."

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

To-morrow electricity may be free as air.

It was Emerson who dreamily advised you to hitch your wagon to a star, but to-morrow you may, quite literally and practically, hitch your motor car to the sun. Also your vacuum cleaner, your coffee percolator, your electric hair tong, for a new way of putting Old Sol to work, has been discovered.

Life himself may be, in the future, the master electrician of humanity, and he is big enough to provide a switch for every man, woman and child to turn on at will.

For there certainly are all these golden and boundless possibilities in the just announced discovery of Theodore W. Case, who seems on the way to being a Thomas Edison No. 2. He is only twenty-six years old, and his father, Willard E. Case, is worth \$20,000,000. Yet, despite these handicaps, young Mr. Case has found a way of extracting electricity from sunlight, which created a sensation among the members of the New York Electrical Society, whom he addressed at their annual meeting the other night.

JUST AS SIMPLE AS A, B, C, BUT—

I shall try to tell you of Mr. Case's experiments as he explained them to my unscientific mind. And I trust he may forgive me if I happen to use the wrong word in my layman's efforts.

"I simply put two copper plates in a solution of diluted salt water," he said. "To each plate is attached a wire, as in the ordinary electric battery, and to measure the current the other ends of the wires are fastened to a galvanometer. One plate of ordinary polished copper is kept in the dark. The plate in front of it, of black oxidized copper, is exposed to the light—preferably to strong sunlight. And there is no question that a current is set up."

"In the usual battery, you know, two metals are always used, such as copper and zinc, and the liquid must be some acid strong enough to eat away one metal faster than the other. But wouldn't you like to see my battery at work?" Mr. Case inquired amiably.

I saw the galvanometer—a little contrivance six inches square—and the battery, which is simply a jar, like a preserve jar, inside a cube-shaped wooden box with a movable front shutter.

The sun wasn't shining last yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Case said we would do the best we could. So he moved the whole contrivance to the wide window seat, waited for the delicate needle of the galvanometer to come to rest, then pulled the little copper rod out of his battery, where they had been carefully twisted together. "I leave them like that," he explained, "short-circuited, of course you wouldn't with a regular battery, but this one works better than when the circuit has been left open."

EXPERIMENTS FOR A STRONGER BATTERY STILL GOING ON.

In a moment more the wires were attached to the galvanometer. Mr. Case's hand poised above his little movable shutter and pulled it up. And I clearly saw the galvanometer needle swing in a wide arc.

"But why can't this thing be put into general use now?" I asked.

"Because the current is not strong enough," he explained. "With a battery three or four feet square I can get a current of one-fifth of an ampere with pressure of one-tenth of a volt. That, of course, is very much less than is given off by a regular battery. But the one-fifth ampere is indubitably there, and now the thing to do is to find out how to strengthen it."

"The next step is to try the different oxides on the copper plate which is subjected to the light. I have already experimented with red oxide of copper, but that doesn't work. However, there are a number of other oxides and I expect to try them in all their different combinations."

"The action of this cell may be explained by two theories. One is chemical; that is, the front plate or electrode, liquid in nature, undergoes chemical changes, under the influence of light, which causes a flow of current. The other theory, and the one to which I am inclined, is that some-

SUING RUSSIAN BEAUTY NAMES UNKNOWN WOMAN

Mme. Riabouchinsky Brings Divorce Action Here Against Prominent Agent of Czar.

Though proclaimed by many artists as one of the three most beautiful women in the world, Mme. Fernando Riabouchinsky, complained in the Supreme Court to-day that another and a less beautiful woman—"an unknown woman"—to use the words of the complaint, had won the love of her husband, Nicholas Riabouchinsky, purchasing agent for the Russian Government.

Mme. Riabouchinsky decided upon the divorce, it was said to-day, after learning that her husband had lost \$45,000 in a roulette game. They were married in Paris in January, 1914, where Riabouchinsky was attached to the Russian diplomatic corps. His family is old and wealthy. The defendant's brother, Paul, is a member of the Russian Imperial Corps.

M. Riabouchinsky is a connoisseur and collector of old masters, and brought with him to this country thirty paintings formerly owned by Prince Golitschik-Koutousoff, secretary to the Dowager Empress, Marie Feodorovna.

CAUSED BY DISOBEDIENCE.

After Running Down Boy Playing in Street He Ran Away.

Eight-year-old Sidney Trow of No. 1818 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital to-day as a result of injuries received yesterday afternoon when he was run down by an express wagon. Sidney and two companions were playing ball at Pitkin Avenue and Powell Street.

The driver of the wagon whipped up his horse and disappeared. Sidney's companions, however, were able to give the police a good description of the vehicle, and detectives arrested Elias Lieberman of No. 247 Watkins Street and charged him with homicide. Lieberman will come up for a hearing on Monday in the Gates Avenue Police Court.

TEACHER SUES SUPERIORS.

Miss Zepfel Wants \$50,000 for Statements She Says They Made.

Leon M. Zepfel, a teacher in Public School No. 85, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, today began suit in the Supreme Court against Cornelius E. Franklin, District Superintendent of Schools, and William A. Haning, her principal, for \$50,000 damages.

The suit is based upon allegations declared to have been made by the defendants that Miss Zepfel should be examined as to her sanity.

The allegations are said to have been made on May 21, and to have been followed by Miss Zepfel's arrest. She was soon set free.

Body in River May Be Former Soldier.

The police of Harbor A to-day found the body of a man about fifty years old in the North River off One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. In a pocket were the discharge papers of Frank Charlton from the Eleventh Company, United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler. In a card case was a card with the name of H. Fuller, No. 106 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Mr. Fuller was out of town to-day.

Italian Cabinet Crisis Ends.

ROME, June 15.—Sidney Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Salandra Cabinet, has agreed to resign in that position in the Ministry of War, being formed by Paolo Boselli.

The Government crisis brought about by the resignation of Salandra followed the vote of lack of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies is now considered over.

COMPULSORY ARMY SERVICE NECESSARY T. R. TELLS STUDENTS

If Nation Is to Endure, Obligation Must Be Shared Alike by All, Says Colonel.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—Compulsory military service for all is necessary if the nation is to endure, says Col. Theodore Roosevelt in an open letter to Harvard students advocating enrollment in the Government military summer camp. Col. Roosevelt writes in part:

"In this nation, just as in every other nation that endures, there exist obligations of citizenship as well as privileges. The obligation to render military service to the country rests upon all citizens, share and share alike, each according to the best of his ability."

"The camps provide the machinery for the operation of a system of universal military training under exclusive Federal control. At present, however, they rest upon a voluntary basis, upon a basis which permits a man to volunteer to fight his neighbor's battles for him and which allows the employer to volunteer the services of his employees to do his fighting for him."

"This is not only undemocratic, but un-American, and must be corrected if this nation is to endure. When attendance at camps such as these is made obligatory for the young men of the nation, when the farmer's boy and the banker's boy, the son of a brakeman or mill worker and the son of the manufacturer or railroad president, the college boy and the public school boy rub shoulders together in military training, share the same dog tents and recognize the quality of obligation that rests upon them all, the fibre of democracy in this country will have been immeasurably strengthened."

SCIENTIST HEALER IS HELD.

Woman Accused of Letting Boy Die by Culpable Negligence.

Mrs. E. N. Fletcher, a Christian Science leader of No. 192 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was held in \$1,000 bail by a coroner's jury to-day on a charge of culpable negligence. Evidence was introduced to show that she had attended the two-year-old son of William A. Jurgens, No. 12 Jamaica Avenue. The child died of diphtheria.

Dr. Vincent du Costa testified that if doctors had been called in sooner the boy's life might have been saved.

McGrath's Demotion Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld the action of Police Commissioner Woods to-day in reducing Matthew J. McGrath from the rank of a sergeant to that of patrolman.

This ends a contest of more than five years and reverses a decision of the Supreme Court, which directed in the present Police Commissioner to reinstate McGrath as a sergeant. An appeal was taken by Woods and McGrath was reduced to 5 patrolman—the position he held when removed by Commissioner Cropper on April 28, 1911.

Popeal Honor to Dr. John B. Murphy.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Dr. John B. Murphy, the noted surgeon of this city, has been decorated with the collar and cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Benedict XV. The conferring of the honor occurred as part of the formal opening of a new addition to Mercy Hospital of which Dr. Murphy is chief of staff. The insignia of the rank was conferred by Archbishop George W. Mundelein.

STILL NO JUDGE TO HEAR SWANN ON WIRE TAPPING

Insists Rosalsky Is Ideal Man to Act, but Fears Grand Jury Will Get Case.

BRADY BOBS UP AGAIN.

Demands Investigation of the Espionage Over Union Telephones and Police Methods.

District Attorney Swann is still looking for a Judge to take care of the founding that was left on his doorstep by Mayor Mitchell the other day in the shape of allegations made against two Catholic priests, a former Baptist minister and a philanthropist. Mr. Swann spent all of last night trying to induce several of his former associates on the General Sessions bench to act as magistrates to determine whether any crime had been committed by those mentioned in Mayor Mitchell's communication to him.

"The ideal Judge to hold this hearing," the District Attorney said to-day, "is Judge Rosalsky. He, however, has declined, and I am forced to look elsewhere. I do not want to take this matter before a Grand Jury, because the law prohibits the making public of any testimony before that body. I think the hearing on these charges should be a public one. In other words, I want the cards laid on the table with their faces up."

It is the intention of Mr. Swann to consult with Presiding Justice Clark of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as to the proper procedure if his efforts fail.

"It may be," the District Attorney said, "that I may be forced finally to place the matter before a Grand Jury."

Attorney Albert J. Talley, counsel for the persons mentioned in the Mayor's letter to the District Attorney, has told Mr. Swann that he intends to demand a public hearing on charges to be made by his clients against city officials who instigated the tapping of their telephone wires. Mr. Swann admitted that this demand of Mr. Talley complicated matters.

"The natural course," the District Attorney said, "would be to hold a hearing before a City Magistrate. This I want to avoid, because all of the magistrates are appointed by the Mayor. A judge elected by the people would therefore be the best person."

To add to Judge Swann's dilemma Peter J. Brady, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who complained that police officials had sanctioned the tapping of union telephone wires, demanded a public hearing into his charges.

"We want no Grand Jury investigation," Mr. Brady said to Mr. Swann, "but a public hearing, where the entire truth shall come out so that the public may know who is right and who is wrong."

A thorough investigation is asked.

Into wire tapping as relates to certain unions, and the activities of the police in preserving peace when strikes are in progress. It is charged that officers have caused friction between strike guards and strikers in order to make arrests.



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